

Workshop ‘Spatio-temporal modeling for ecology’

Stream network activity

Some (bibliographic) context

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Catchment-scale stream network spatio-temporal models, applied to the freshwater stages of a diadromous fish species, longfin eel (*Anguilla dieffenbachii*)

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Ecological Applications, 28(7), 2018, pp. 1782–1796

Published 2018. This article is a U.S. Government work and is in the public domain in the USA.

A geostatistical state-space model of animal densities for stream networks

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A geostatistical state-space model of animal densities for stream networks

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Overall framework

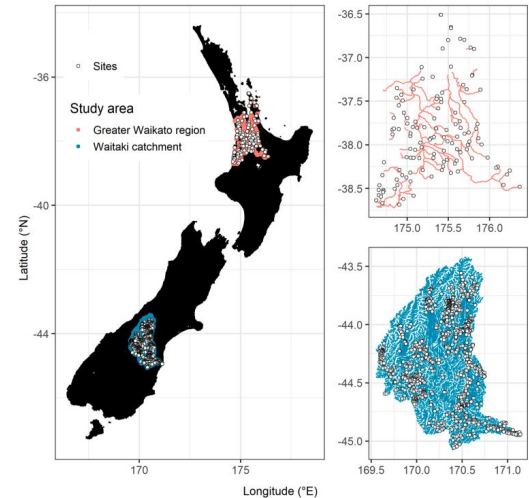
Case study: Longfin eel (*Anguilla dieffenbachii*), New Zealand

Ecological objective: estimating spatio-temporal changes in longfin eel populations in the freshwater environment

Data: Presence absence / Count data of eels, various fishing methods

- + Covariates (e.g. mean flow, distance to coast, mean elevation)

Statistical model: VAST + adaptation to stream network



Modeling framework | VAST

Linear predictor for observation i — $p_1(i) = \underbrace{\mu_{\beta_1}(c_i) + \sum_{f=1}^{n_{\beta_1}} L_{\beta_1}(c_i, f) \beta_1(t_i, f)}_{\text{Temporal variation}} + \underbrace{\sum_{f=1}^{n_{\omega_1}} L_{\omega_1}(c_i, f) \omega_1(s_i, f)}_{\text{Spatial variation}} + \underbrace{\sum_{f=1}^{n_{\epsilon_1}} L_{\epsilon_1}(c_i, f) \epsilon_1(s_i, f, t_i)}_{\text{Spatio-temporal variation}}$

Category (e.g. species) — $\mu_{\beta_1}(c_i)$

Number of temporal effects — n_{β_1}

Number of spatial effects — n_{ω_1}

Number of spatio-temporal effects — n_{ϵ_1}

$+ \underbrace{\sum_{p=1}^{n_p} \gamma_1(c_i, t_i, p) X(s_i, t_i, p)}_{\text{Habitat covariates}} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{n_k} \lambda_1(k) Q(i, k)}_{\text{catchability covariates}}$

Number of habitat covariates — n_p

Number of catchability covariates — n_k

Modeling framework | VAST

Linear predictor for observation i

$$p_1(i) = \underbrace{\mu_{\beta_1}(c_i) + \sum_{f=1}^{n_{\beta_1}} L_{\beta_1}(c_i, f) \beta_1(t_i, f)}_{\text{Temporal variation}} + \underbrace{\sum_{f=1}^{n_{\omega_1}} L_{\omega_1}(c_i, f) \omega_1(s_i, f)}_{\text{Spatial variation}} + \underbrace{\sum_{f=1}^{n_{\epsilon_1}} L_{\epsilon_1}(c_i, f) \epsilon_1(s_i, f, t_i)}_{\text{Spatio-temporal variation}}$$

Category (e.g. species) $\rightarrow \mu_{\beta_1}(c_i)$

Number of temporal effects $\rightarrow n_{\beta_1}$

Number of spatial effects $\rightarrow n_{\omega_1}$

Number of spatio-temporal effects $\rightarrow n_{\epsilon_1}$

$$+ \underbrace{\sum_{p=1}^{n_p} \gamma_1(c_i, t_i, p) X(s_i, t_i, p)}_{\text{Habitat covariates}} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{n_k} \lambda_1(k) Q(i, k)}_{\text{catchability covariates}}$$

Number of habitat covariates $\rightarrow n_p$

Number of catchability covariates $\rightarrow n_k$

Temporal, spatial and spatio-temporal **random effects**

The diagram illustrates the VAST modeling framework equation. The equation is divided into three main parts: random effects and covariates. The random effects part consists of three summations: temporal variation (involving β_1), spatial variation (involving ω_1), and spatio-temporal variation (involving ϵ_1). Each summation is annotated with its corresponding number of effects (n_{β_1} , n_{ω_1} , n_{ϵ_1}) and a label for the category (e.g., species). The covariates part consists of two summations: habitat covariates (involving γ_1 and X) and catchability covariates (involving λ_1 and Q). These are annotated with their respective numbers of covariates (n_p and n_k). A final annotation at the bottom points to the random effects terms, labeling them as 'Temporal, spatial and spatio-temporal random effects'.

Modeling framework | VAST

Linear predictor for observation i

$$p_1(i) = \underbrace{\mu_{\beta_1}(c_i) + \sum_{f=1}^{n_{\beta_1}} L_{\beta_1}(c_i, f) \beta_1(t_i, f)}_{\text{Temporal variation}} + \underbrace{\sum_{f=1}^{n_{\omega_1}} L_{\omega_1}(c_i, f) \omega_1(s_i, f)}_{\text{Spatial variation}} + \underbrace{\sum_{f=1}^{n_{\epsilon_1}} L_{\epsilon_1}(c_i, f) \epsilon_1(s_i, f, t_i)}_{\text{Spatio-temporal variation}}$$

Category (e.g. species) Number of temporal effects Number of spatial effects Number of spatio-temporal effects

$$+ \underbrace{\sum_{p=1}^{n_p} \gamma_1(c_i, t_i, p) X(s_i, t_i, p)}_{\text{Habitat covariates}} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{n_k} \lambda_1(k) Q(i, k)}_{\text{catchability covariates}}$$

Number of habitat covariates Number of catchability covariates

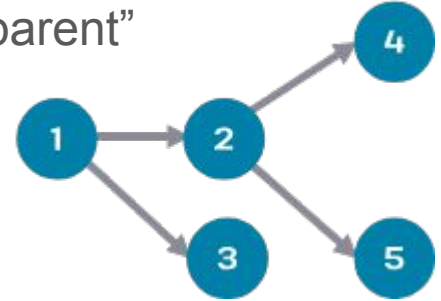
Loading terms
Relate the temporal, spatial and spatio-temporal effects to categories/species

Temporal, spatial and spatio-temporal random effects

Modeling framework | Modelling spatio-temporal dependence

Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

Define the acyclic graph of upstream “child” and downstream “parent”



Modeling framework | Modelling spatio-temporal dependence

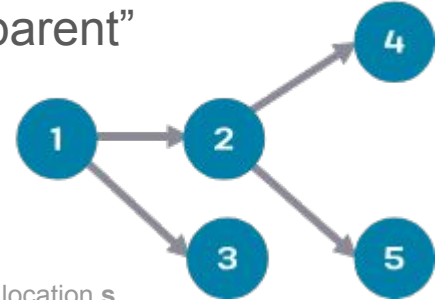
Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

Define the acyclic graph of upstream “child” and downstream “parent”

$$\omega(s) | \omega(s_{\{parent\}}) \sim \text{Normal}(\rho_s(s) \times \omega(s_{\{parent\}}), \sigma_s^2(s))$$

Expected spatial correlation
between points in the stream network

Variance for spatial correlation for location \mathbf{s} ,
conditioned upon the value for parent node \mathbf{s}_{parent}



Modeling framework | Modelling spatio-temporal dependence

Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

Define the acyclic graph of upstream “child” and downstream “parent”

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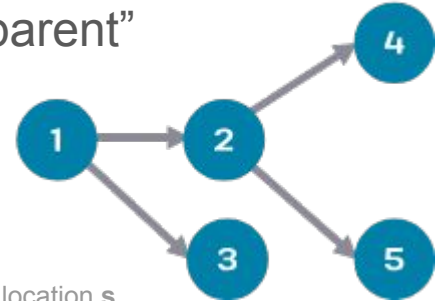
Variance for spatial correlation for location \mathbf{s} ,
conditioned upon the value for parent node \mathbf{s}_{parent}

$$\sigma_s^2(s) = \frac{\sigma_\tau^2}{2\theta_\tau} \left(1 - e^{-2\theta_\tau |s - s_{parent}|} \right)$$

Exponential **rate of decorrelations**
between child and parent nodes,
⇒ Larger values represent faster decorrelation

Asymptotic variance for
two infinitely distant nodes

Distance between location \mathbf{s}
and parent node \mathbf{s}_{parent}



Modeling framework | Modelling spatio-temporal dependence

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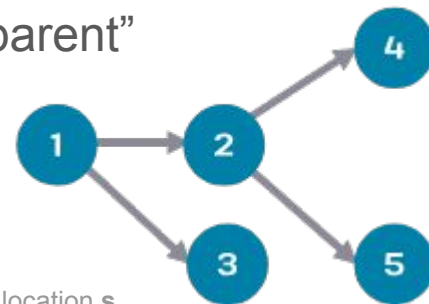
$$\rho_s(s) = e^{-\theta_\tau |s - s_{parent}|}$$

$$\sigma_s^2(s) = \frac{\sigma_\tau^2}{2\theta_\tau} \left(1 - e^{-2\theta_\tau |s - s_{parent}|} \right)$$

Asymptotic variance for
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Exponential rate of decorrelations
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 \Rightarrow Larger values represent faster decorrelation

Distance between location \mathbf{s}
and parent node \mathbf{s}_{parent}



Modeling framework | Modelling spatio-temporal dependence

Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

Define the acyclic graph of upstream “child” and downstream “parent”

Then define the **precision matrix**:

$$Q_{stream}(s, s_{parent}) = Q_{stream}(s_{parent}, s) = \frac{-e^{-\theta_{\tau}|s-s_{parent}|}}{1-e^{-2\theta_{\tau}|s-s_{parent}|}}$$

Precision \Rightarrow represents the **conditional dependence** of child nodes given parent nodes

Exponential rate
of decorrelations

Distance between location s
and parent node s_{parent}

Modeling framework | Modelling spatio-temporal dependence

Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

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Precision \Rightarrow represents the **conditional dependence** of child nodes given parent nodes

Exponential rate of decorrelations

Distance between location s and parent node s_{parent}

Diagonal terms of the precision matrix

$$Q_{stream}(s, s) = 1 + \sum_{s' \in S} \frac{e^{-2\theta_{\tau}|s-s'|}}{1-e^{-2\theta_{\tau}|s-s'|}}$$

Set of child and parent nodes that are **adjacent** to node s

Modeling framework | Modelling spatio-temporal dependence

Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

Define the acyclic graph of upstream “child” nodes and downstream “parent”

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Markovian properties

Modeling framework | Modelling spatio-temporal dependence

Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

Define the acyclic graph of upstream “child” and downstream “parent”

Then define the **precision matrix**.

Extension to time through a first-order autocorrelation process (not described here).

Modeling framework | Modelling spatio-temporal dependence

Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

Define the acyclic graph of upstream “child” and downstream “parent”

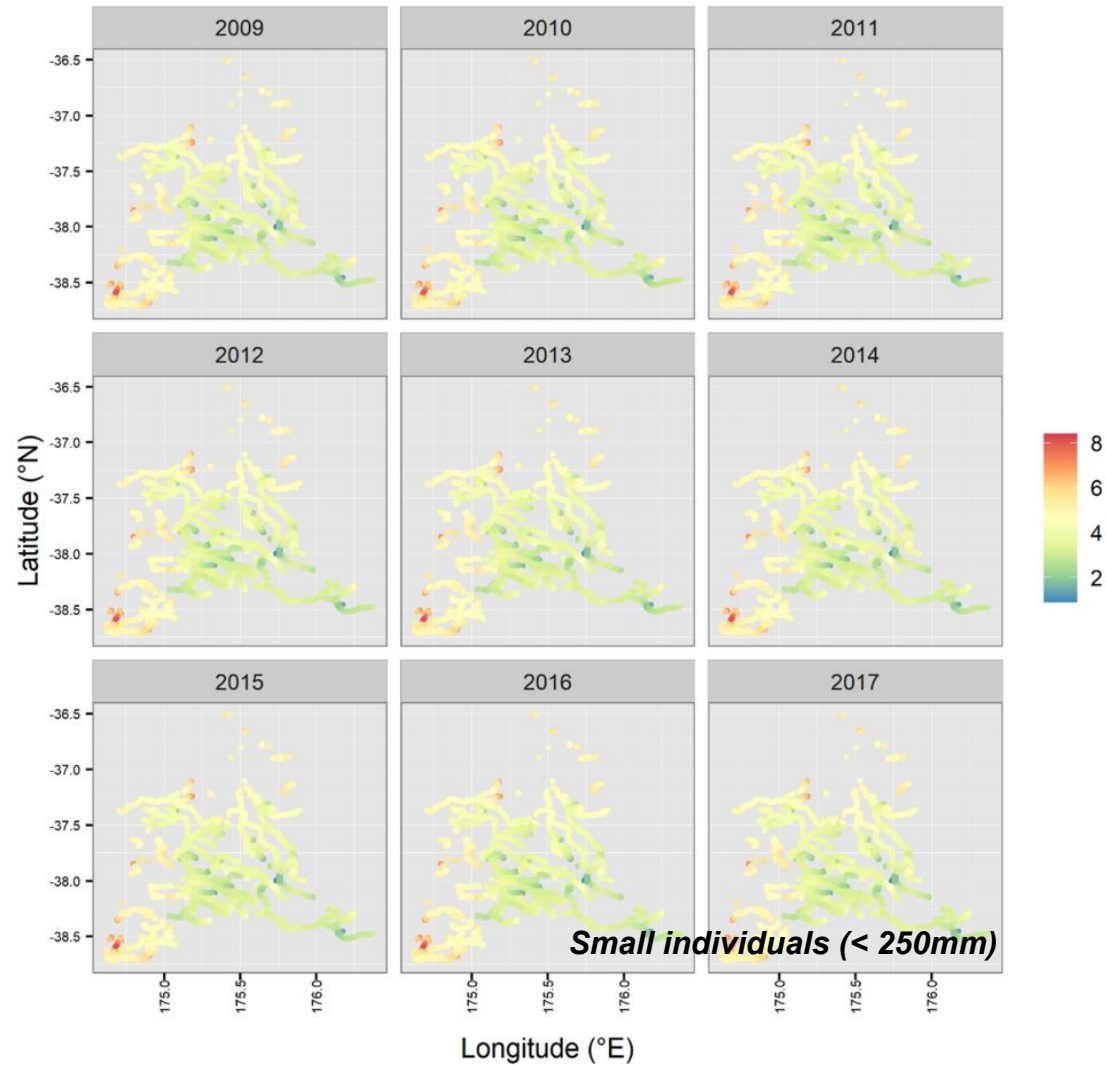
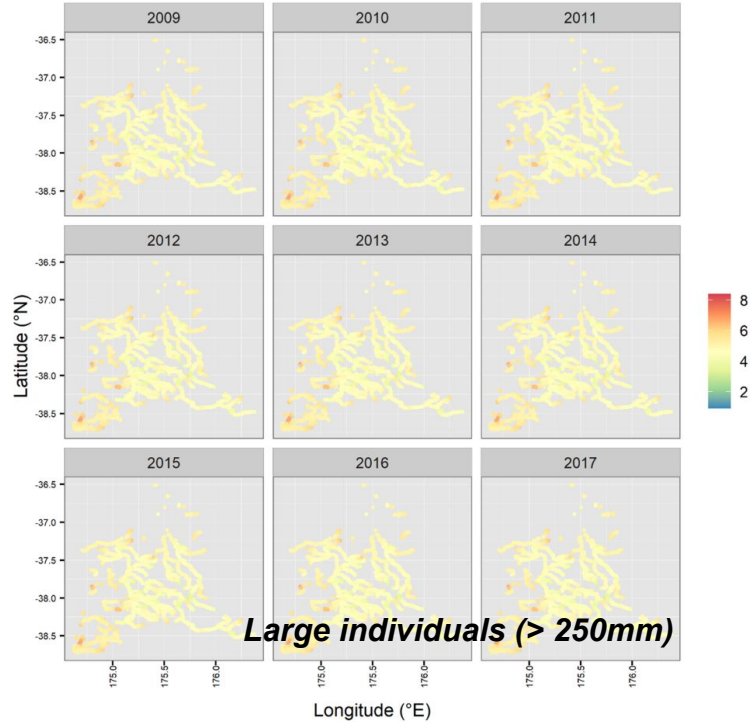
Then define the **precision matrix**.

Extension to time through a first-order autocorrelation process (not described here).

Inference realized with TMB (standard for VAST/tinyVAST).

Some results

Map of predicted count/km



Our case study

Case study: Freshwater fish in the Loire River basin (France)

Ecological objective: Estimating spatio-temporal changes in fish populations in the freshwater environment

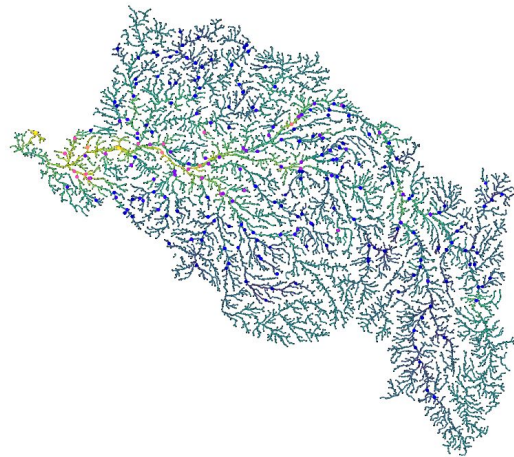
Data: Count data of freshwater fish in the Loire River bassin, 1990-2024 (ASPE database, OFB)

+ Covariates (e.g. distance to coast, elevation)

Statistical model: tinyVAST with adaptation to stream network



European eel spatial distribution in the Loire Bassin



Codes and questions to address

https://github.com/balglave/stream_sdm.git

Adding environmental covariates → need an interpolation step for prediction

Adding additional species (e.g. TPF) – truite ; SPI – spirlin ; CHE – chevesne ;

Checking the network

Other questions ?